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INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1896--SIXTEEN PAGES.

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Will unload another car fancy Michigan Potatoes to-morrow. Will deliver them from the car for 30c per bushel. Michigan hand-picked Beans, per qt. 5c New Oat Flakes, 10 pounds for 25c New York Buckwheat Flour, 10 lbs. 25c Corn Starch, per package 5c Carolina Rice, per lb. 4c Fresh, Crisp Crackers, per lb. 4c

All kinds of California Evaporated Fruit.

California Muscatel Raisins, per lb. 5c Dairy Butter, fresh, per lb. 15c Pure Lard, 4 pounds for 25c Prepared Mustard, per qt. 10c Good N. O. Molasses, per gal. 35c Massena Lemons, per doz. 15c Parlor Matches, per box 1c First-Class Water Bucket. 8c Good Parlor Broom. 15c

Dressed Poultry Fresh Meat

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Homeseekers' Excursions

At Half Rates, Plus \$2.

January 13, 14, 27 and 28.

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March 9 and 10.

TO NUMEROUS POINTS IN

Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arizona, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Texas and Virginia.

For tickets and full information call at Big Four offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 35 Jackson Place and Union Station. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

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Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana.

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Plus \$2.

On January 13, 14, 27 and 28; February 10 and 11; March 9 and 10.

Tickets and information at Union Station and 2 W. Washington street. GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

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Fullman Vestibule Train Service. Trains leave at 11:00 a. m. and 12:30 p. m. Arrive Chicago 5:30 p. m. and 7:40 a. m. Leave Chicago daily 12:00 noon and 8:30 p. m. Arrive Indianapolis 8 p. m. and 5:30 a. m. Monon Accommodation (except Sunday) leaves 4:00 p. m. Arrives 10:30 a. m. Chicago Steeper at west end Union Station, ready at 12:30 p. m. Detailed information at Union Station and 2 West Washington street. GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A. FRANK J. REED, G. T. A.

TELEPHONE 473 FOR

10 lbs. Rolled Oats. 25c 10 lbs. New York Buckwheat. 25c 25 lbs. Corn Meal. 35c 4 cans Standard Corn. 35c 1 lb. Dairy Butter. 15c 1 lb. Country Butter. 15c 1 bu. Beet Potatoes. 35c 1 can Tomatoes. 10c 1 Package Pancake Flour. 7c 1 can Pumpkin. 10c 1 can Ginger Snap. 10c 3 lbs. Crackers. 10c 4c for 1 lb. Rolling Meat.

Sindlinger Bros.' Meats

5c for 1 lb. Beef Roast. 5c for 1 lb. Lamb Roast. 7c for 1 lb. Chuck Steak. 10c for 1 lb. Round Steak. 12c for 1 lb. Loin Steak. 10c for 1 lb. Sugar Ham.

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Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

Have removed their offices to Rooms 307 and 309, Indiana Trust Co. Building.

Jean Nicot

5c UNEQUALLED CIGAR 5c

P. L. Chambers,

DISTRIBUTOR.

Wholesale. Retail.

Ends

This

Week

The Great Invoice Sale

We Begin Invoicing Monday, January 20th

Ends

This

Week

Great stock-reducing efforts will be made this week. All broken lots and short lines in every department will be cleared out by Saturday night, if possible. To do this prices are lowered in wholesale style. Every department—every counter—is in it. These are but sample specials, and show how far a little money will go at

THE WHEN.

Men's Clothing

Twenty-five young men's Suits—33 to 36 inches chest measure—worth \$6, \$8 and \$10, go on sale Monday morning at

\$3.33 Each

Twenty-five men's heavy Coats and Vests—Chinchilla, wool lined, worth \$3.50 and \$10, go on sale Monday morning at

\$3.97

Choice of 200 \$30 and \$35 Overcoats and Ulsters—the very acme of excellence—the greatest values at these prices ever shown here—in the invoice sale at

\$24.85

Choice of 300 \$25 and \$28 Overcoats and Ulsters—perfection in style and finish—in the invoice sale at

\$18.85

Boys' and Children's Clothing :::::

A number of broken lots of Boys' Long Pants Suits, in Cheviots and Cassimeres, worth \$3, \$10 and \$12, go on sale Monday morning at \$4.44.

Odd lots of Boys' Overcoats, to fit boys 4 to 16 years old, worth \$4 to \$10, go on sale Monday morning at \$1.97.

Hats and Caps

Men's and Boys' Winter Caps, worth

35c—now 19c

Children's all-wool Scotch Tam

O'Shanter, worth \$1—now 47c

Reduced prices on all Stiff and Soft Hats.

\$2.50 Hats at \$1.97. \$2.00 Hats at \$1.23.

\$1.50 Hats at 97c.

Men's Furnishings

One lot 35c Drawers—now 16c

\$1.25 and \$1.50 Heavy Underwear. 85c

75c Cardigan Jackets. 38c

\$1.25 Heavy Wool Shirts. 63c

THE WHEN.

Room Rented and Must be Vacated by Jan. 15 and the

BIG CLOSING-OUT SALE

OF PIANOS

REGARDLESS OF PRICE

Will end. The Smith & Nixon stock of Pianos, consisting of the FAMOUS STEINWAY, SMITH & NIXON, MARTIN, STUYVESANT and other Pianos must be disposed of. All new, fresh goods, especially selected for the holidays. Come and take advantage of this forced sale.

No Reasonable Offer Refused, and Sold on Very Easy Terms.

Also, a fine lot of shop-worn and second-hand Pianos, consisting of STEINWAY, KNABE, HAZELTON, DECKER BROS., HALLET, DAVIS & CO., CHICKERING and others, at \$15, \$25, \$40, \$50, \$75 and upward. Worth three times the money asked. Sold on \$3, \$4 and \$5 monthly payments. THIS SALE LASTS ONLY THREE DAYS LONGER.

On Monday morning we will exhibit in our north window the STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANO that was especially selected by Mr. Paderewski for his own use at the Bates House during his stay here, and is for sale. NO ADVANCE IN PRICE.

PEARSON'S MUSIC HOUSE

82 & 84 North Pennsylvania Street.

Perfect Oil Stoves

Don't forget that such Oil Stoves are Made. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Barler's

We Carry a Full Line.

Ideal Oil Heaters

Indianapolis Stove Co., 71 & 73 S. Meridian St.

FRANK H. CARTER,

DRUGGIST,

300 Massachusetts Ave.

Cor. St. Clair Street

Try Us

For Drugs or anything in the drug line. Stock complete and up to date

The Sunday Journal, by Mail, \$2 per Annum

LASHING HIS TAIL

THE BRITISH LION EVIDENTLY IN A VERY ANGRY MOOD.

He Has Stopped Growling and Is Apparently Ready to Make a Long Leap Toward His Prey.

CRISIS IN THE TRANSVAAL

FRESH DEMANDS ON BRITAIN THAT CANNOT BE ACCED TO.

Cabinet Meeting Yesterday, and Naval Reserve Afterwards Instructed to Hold Itself in Readiness.

OTHER WARLIKE ORDERS

FOUR MORE FAST TORPEDO DESTROYERS TO BE CONSTRUCTED.

All Naval Station Employees Busy Day and Night Preparing Supplies for the Flying Squadron.

WORK FOR FLOATING FORTS

FORMIDABLE FLEET OF WAR SHIPS MAY BE SENT SOUTH.

May Go First to the Mediterranean and Then to Delagoa Bay by Way of the Suez Canal.

(Special Cable Letter.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The battle in official circles and activity at the naval stations continue with unabated vigor, and surface indications more plainly than ever point to impending trouble over the Transvaal incident. While the Colonial Office says the situation in South Africa is not more strained than it has been for a week, Mr. Chamberlain does not deny that the situation has been critical from the start. The Cabinet held a three hours' session yesterday, but its action is carefully guarded. It is known, however, that the Transvaal crisis was discussed, and it was deemed grave enough for the issuance of additional orders to the naval department. As a result of the Cabinet meeting the first naval reserve men have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for service. The second naval reserve, which is composed of men belonging to the mercantile marine, have been notified that the services of some of them will shortly be required. In addition to this it was learned early this (Sunday) morning that the admiralty department last night ordered four more thirty-knot torpedo catchers. The forces at the naval stations are working night and day, and this morning there is as much bustle as on the busiest of week days.

These fresh war preparations may have been caused by the latest information from the Transvaal, which belies the statement of the Colonial Office that there is no change in the situation in South Africa. A dispatch has been received from Johannesburg which says that President Kruger and Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of Cape Colony, have failed to agree on a settlement of the matters in dispute. It is understood that the President insists on the annulling of the convention of 1884, and that Amalgamated, lately added to the territory of the colony of Natal, be annexed to the Boer republic as an indemnity for Dr. Jameson's raid into the Transvaal. If these reports be true, the gravity of the situation has increased, and the reason for the Cabinet meeting, the orders to the naval reserves and the assembling of Great Britain's fleet may be found in the strained relations between the President of the Transvaal and the Governor of Cape Colony. There are also signs that the Orange Free State and the Transvaal government will make common cause against Great Britain should there be further trouble, and the report of a secret understanding between Germany and the Transvaal continues unbroken. The British government has purchased Delagoa bay from Portugal, thus cutting off any possibility of the Boers obtaining a seaport, is still unconfirmed and contradicted.

DESTINATION OF THE FLEET.

The Globe yesterday said it hears on good authority that the first destination of the British flying squadron will be the Mediterranean, and it adds that the vessels which may eventually be ordered to Delagoa bay will proceed via the Suez canal, so that the Admiralty can communicate with them until the last moment. The Portuguese cruiser Vasco da Gama, now at Aden, has been ordered to Lorenzo Marques.

The Ministers were present at the Cabinet meeting, and all phases of the situation were discussed for three hours. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who had returned from Osborne, where he was received by the Queen, was enthusiastically greeted with cries of "Bravo, Chamberlain!" from the crowd awaiting developments in Downing street. The Westminster Gazette yesterday said that it learns that as a result of Emperor William's action towards Great Britain in the matter of the Transvaal the Marquis of Salisbury announced at the Cabinet meeting a rapprochement between Great Britain and France and Russia.

Advices from Pretoria state that President Kruger has issued another proclamation to the Rand people, asking them to behave in the future in such a way as to admit of the introduction of reforms. A feeling of great uneasiness, accompanied by depression, prevails at Johannesburg. It is understood that the Uitlanders' reform committee is to be tried for high treason before the High Court of Pretoria. Several members of the committee have fled, and one of them was allowed to depart after depositing a surety for his appearance when called upon. The amount deposited was \$10,000. The Transvaal government is greatly incensed at the tardy and incomplete surrender by the Uitlanders of their arms, which, it is believed, are being concealed. Only about two thousand rifles have been given up, whereas 25,000 are said to have been issued. The amount of the Mail Gazette from Capetown, published yesterday, says that "President Kruger has extended the time for the disarmament of the Uitlanders until 6 o'clock to-night, as only three out of fifty Maxim guns have been given up. Eloff, President Kruger's eldest grandson, it is added, nearly caused a riot at Johannesburg. He rode into the town at the head of a small body of burghers and fired blank cartridges right and left. The authorities promptly stopped his display

and sent him back to Krugersdorp. The Transvaal government later published an announcement saying it regretted Eloff's escapade."

Count Von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, German ambassador to England, had a long conference with Lord Salisbury, the Prime Minister, after the Cabinet meeting to-day. Baron de Courcel, the French ambassador, called later.

WALES VISITS CHAMBERLAIN.

The Prince of Wales conferred with Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, for an hour this afternoon. The Prime Minister, after the Cabinet meeting to-day, Baron de Courcel, the French ambassador, called later.

A dispatch from Johannesburg, Transvaal, dated the 10th, says that it is reported from Pretoria that Dr. Jameson and other officers have been started for Natal, where they will be handed over to the British authorities, to be tried under the law making it a punishable offense to prepare a warlike demonstration against a friendly state. According to this dispatch several further arrests have occurred at Johannesburg. Seventy warrants have been issued and all passports have been stopped. Business is stagnant in consequence of the existing condition of affairs.

A report from Durban, Natal, says that the Hon. Sir Walter Francis Pollock-Hutchinson, Governor of Natal, has gone to Pretoria to arrange with Sir Hercules Robinson, son, Governor of Cape Colony, for the transportation of Dr. Jameson and his followers through Natal to England. Persons attached to the Colonial Office think that all of Dr. Jameson's force will be brought to England to be dealt with by the Queen. Arrangements have been made to convey the persons already under arrest from Capetown to England by a troop ship.

A UNIONIST ORGAN'S VIEWS.

The Observer, published Sunday morning in the interests of the Unionist party, in an editorial says that "the manner in which the directors of the chartered company have used their powers will compel Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to examine the whole question of the validity of their rights. If the conditions on which the charter was conferred to the company are not being conformed to the future of the company must be decided accordingly, although the company must be dealt with according to its deserts. The Boers are by no means sinless. The repeated pledges made by President Kruger and Sir Hercules Robinson have been broken again and again, and even the Jameson escapade cannot postpone drastic changes in South Africa. President Kruger belongs to an old order which is rapidly passing away. Cabinet councils are secret, but it is no secret that the considerations occupied the attention of the Ministers yesterday. Dr. Jameson's raid must be paid for, but not by a people that this country can ultimately utilize. The situation at Transvaal, in East Asia and Europe must not be allowed to make to England's harm. How far these plans will succeed in their end, or on the vigilance of Great Britain, and, secondly, on the attitude of the powers."

A dispatch to the Observer from Berlin says that the rebuff which German diplomats received at the hands of the Portuguese government, when the permission was refused to the passage of the German marines via Delagoa bay for Transvaal, was more keenly felt than any misadventure of the week. It is, however, believed that the German Foreign Office, though checked in this particular, has not abandoned its policy of maintaining a permanent British empire in the Transvaal. It will ultimately be allowed to pass through Transvaal.

BRITISH WAR SPIRIT.

Three Cheers for Dr. Jameson Given in a Theatre—The Naval Fleet.

(Copyrighted, 1896, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, Jan. 12.—Britain is seriously and steadily preparing for war on a very large scale at sea and on land against Germany, or against Germany, France and Russia, should they combine against her. Emperor William threw down the gauntlet. It was promptly picked up and energetic steps were immediately taken by the British government to back up this action by a most imposing display of sea power. Under these circumstances, it is almost unnecessary to add that the exciting political events of the past week eclipsed all other topics in the public mind and crowded the Transvaal question almost out of recollection. This fact, however, is merely due to the better feeling prevailing here in favor of gracefully surrendering the whole matter to the arbitration of the High Court of appeals to be established between Great Britain and the United States for the settlement of all questions, or there is no other way out of it, allowing the United States to settle the matter in her own way. When Great Britain is engaged in a struggle, possibly against Germany, France and Russia, the question of the adroit or subtraction of a few miles more or less of South American soil to the British empire is a matter decidedly not worth haggling over.

The activity in the admiralty, War Office and other official circles called out in part in the war preparations, is really remarkable, and London is overrun with officers of the various departments who are desirous of drawing sword in defense of their empire. The rapidity in which the various naval stations are being re-equipped, large and small, for active service, is pointed to with great pride. The Portsmouth authorities are particularly proud of the fact that the fleet of British ships from the dock yard, which are being sent to the Mediterranean, are but three out of a total of twenty-eight in the fleet reserve, which will be made ready for active service at short notice.

The gravity of the situation may be estimated from the fact that it is asserted that never before in the history of nations has there been such a powerful naval armament as will be assembled in these waters shortly, ready for attack or defense. The British fleet, which is the most powerful of Europe, the fleet being made ready for battle will be composed exclusively of the very latest and newest British war ships afloat, and will be ready for sea on Tuesday next, and the entire channel squadron, commanded by Admiral Walter T. Kerr, with the flagship Majestic, a battle ship of 14,000 tons, will be ready for sea on Tuesday next. The flying squadron, which is to be ready for sea on Tuesday next, will consist of six of the latest built torpedo boat destroyers, will assemble for final orders off Spithead on Jan. 16. The appointment of Rear Admiral Alfred T. Dale to command the flying squadron is generally approved. His command, on the 16th, will be a first-class battle ship of 14,000 tons, will be the Honorable Aetion G. Gurnoz-Howe.

In connection with the prevailing war spirit here, it is stated that the Queen's army and navy officers, in future, should wear their uniforms, putting aside their civilian clothes for the present. The officers of the other European powers, who are rarely seen in civilian dress, even when on leave of absence. It is difficult to give a complete idea of how completely the generally unemotional Britishers are imbued with the war spirit, how at every public assemblage the war spirit is being kindled. The Olympic Theater the other night, a scene depicts the last stand of Major Wilson and his little band of British troops in Matabeleland in 1894, when surrounded by three thousand natives, they fought for three hours. In depicting the exciting scene, actually part of the history of the Matabeleland, endeavored to Dr. Jameson, occur the lines: "Englishmen are not wont to wait when the lives of their countrymen are in danger. They are not wont to wait when there was a cry from Henry

SEEKING A LOOPHOLE

BRITAIN ANXIOUS TO GET OUT OF HER TROUBLE WITH AMERICA.

She Will Seek, It Is Said, to Re-Establish Diplomatic Relations with the Government.

WANTS TO IGNORE UNCLE SAM

AND NEGOTIATE FOR AN AGREEMENT WITH VENEZUELA DIRECT.

Full Information Concerning the Controversy to Be Submitted to Parliament When It Assembles.

MR. SHERMAN'S COMMITTEE

IT DECIDES IN FAVOR OF REAFFIRMING THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Headquarters Selected by the Boundary Commission at Its Meeting Yesterday—Mr. Gilman's Map.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Westminster Gazette says that the Cabinet has been informed of an effort which it is hoped may yet be crowned with success to end the Venezuelan dispute by an agreement with Venezuela direct. Consulting the Westminster Gazette says: "This is complicated by international revolutionary difficulties, but is being steadily prosecuted. If direct diplomatic relations could be re-established, there would be a good prospect of an early agreement through the good offices of an American state, such as the United States."

A semi-official note was published to-day stating that the British government has decided to submit to Parliament full information in regard to Armenia, the Transvaal and Venezuela. Consequently, the United States Venezuelan commission will shortly have access to all the material points of the British case.

Looks Like a Backdown.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Senator Andrade, the Venezuelan minister to the United States, was shown cablegrams from London to the effect that Great Britain was about to renew the efforts to re-establish direct diplomatic relations with Venezuela, the overture to be made through the good offices of an American state, not the United States. The minister seemed pleased at the news contained in the dispatches, but called attention to the fact that this was merely a renewal of the policy urged by Great Britain toward Venezuela since the beginning of the boundary dispute. In diplomatic circles here the impression obtains that the news contained in the dispatches coming at this time indicated a backdown in Great Britain's attitude toward the South American republic. Chile was regarded as the country through which Great Britain was most likely to make any new representations to Venezuela of the character indicated in the dispatches, as its relations with that country are very cordial, but at the Chilean legation it was said that nothing was known on the subject.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Senator Sherman's Committee Decides It Must Be Affirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Senate committee on foreign relations was in session for two hours to-day discussing the Cuban, Armenian and Venezuelan questions, with incidental reference to the Monroe doctrine. There was a full attendance of members and the discussion took a wide range on all the subjects under consideration. During the meeting the committee was supplied with copies of the dispatches bearing upon the British Cabinet meeting. They were read with much interest and comment. There was a full discussion of the fact that they throw new light on questions which were then under discussion. The committee took positive action on only one of the questions before it. It decided on a positive affirmation of the Monroe doctrine by Congress, and a subcommittee was appointed to draft a resolution declaring the sense of Congress on this question. The discussion on this point was conducted upon the basis of Senator Lodge's resolution, which seemed to meet the approval of a majority of the members. Senator Turpin took exception to some phrases of this resolution, but there is little question that the measure will be passed. The subcommittee is expected to report to the Senate by the end of the week, or it is possible that the committee may be poised without a formal meeting. The committee was almost unanimous in advocacy of a declaration of the Monroe doctrine. Senator Gray is understood to have taken a position adverse to such a declaration. The opinions advanced were almost all to the effect that the Venezuelan affair had served to emphasize the wisdom of this doctrine and to show that the time was ripe for its re-affirmation. The dispatch indicating England's purpose to make a new establishment of the Monroe doctrine was commented on, especially in this connection, and some of the Senators expressed their approval of the report might be only too well grounded. Comment was made on the portion of the resolution which provided that the committee or it is possible that the committee may be poised without a formal meeting. The committee was almost unanimous in advocacy of a declaration of the Monroe doctrine. Senator Sherman, Lodge and Morgan were appointed to consider the Cuban question, and the discussion in the committee indicated that whatever may be done, if anything is done, will be on the lines of the recognition of the belligerency of the insurgents. It was apparent that a very friendly feeling toward the insurgents prevailed. The opinion was expressed by the most pronounced friends of the insurgents that precipitate action might do them more harm than good. There are also many other circumstances to be taken into consideration, and it is probable that many phases that considerable time will be necessary for the proper investigation of the question. No immediate action, therefore, is expected on this matter.

The Armenian question was taken up and also referred to a subcommittee. The opinion was very general that the administration should be supported in any effort it might make looking to the protection of American subjects in Turkish territory, and that the United States should make its influence felt in that quarter. How best to proceed to do this is the problem which confronted the committee, and it is to this phase of the matter that the subcommittee is expected to give its special attention. Representative Towne to-day presented a resolution directing the foreign affairs committee to report upon the advantage and practicability of the establishment of a permanent court of international arbitration, representing the United States and the British Empire, with jurisdiction extending to all controversies between the two governments, except those involving the honor or the autonomy of one of the parties. Also a resolution directing the President, if not incompatible with public interests, to enter into negotiations with Great Britain, with a view to the speedy and amicable adjustment of the boundary line between this country and the

(Continued on Second Page.)